

Job Crafting and Employees' Performance in MTN Nigeria PLC

By Kabiru Ishola Genty*, Matthew Adekunle Abioro[‡] & Oluwatobiloba Shofowora[‡]

This study examines the relationship between job crafting (task crafting and relational crafting) and employees' performance (employees' task performance and organizational citizen behavior) amongst staff of MTN Nigeria PLC. This research makes use of a survey design and analysis was based on primary data generated through a structured questionnaire. Two research hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 levels of significance. The findings revealed that there was a statistically significant influence of task crafting on employees' task performance in MTN Nigeria, PLC ($R^2=0.088$, $F=17.844$, $p<0.050$). Similarly, there is a significant positive relationship between relational crafting and organizational citizenship behavior ($r_p=0.331$, $n=187$, $p<0.050$). From the study, it was concluded that workers require a high degree of autonomy and independence on their jobs to perform more efficiently and effectively in order to improve their performance. It was recommended amongst others that organization should provide a flexible job design and structure as well as interpersonal relationship for its employees' so as to enable them to better perform on the task and create organizational citizen behavior among the employees.

Keywords: employees' performance, job crafting, relational crafting, organizational citizen behavior

Introduction

It is still unknown whether employees' performance is a determinant of job crafting or vice-versa but Sun et al. (2020) posited that employees are the most valuable asset and key source of competitive advantage of an enterprise. Therefore, employees' working status and innovation activities are the employees' quality that affects financial performance (Sun et al. 2020).

Theoretically speaking, job design clearly spells out the roles and duties of individual employees and work groups in the organization in relation to the whole organizational goals and objectives. In addition, employee job crafting behavior differs due to personal factors and environmental factors (Peng 2018), this invariably have an implication on employee performance.

*Lecturer, Department of Industrial Relations and Human Resource Management, Lagos State University, Nigeria.

[‡]Department of Business Administration, Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Nigeria.

[‡]Department of Industrial Relations and Human Resource Management, Lagos State University, Nigeria.

The challenging economic situation has put increased pressure on organizations in recent years. Most organizations are relying on their internal resources to achieve higher levels of performance and productivity rather than rely on favorable external factors (Buchner 2007). The practice of Human Resource has shifted away from the employer-focused notion to the employee-oriented practice, in order to increase the employees' level of intrinsic motivation. Due to this change, the proactive behavior of the employee which contributes to the level of performance could be beneficial to the employee as well as the organization.

One of the most critical factors of an organization with respect to its output and profitability are its employees. That is, how competitive an organization will be is largely depends on the total sum of its work-related activities especially the way job are design and structure among its employees (Casio and Aguinis 2014). Employees will commit themselves to their tasks when they perform their preferred tasks, and the tasks are well matched to the needs of the employees. Therefore, to find maximum performance, an organization must make an effort towards finding the most suitable employees for a specific task. However, it is not easy to match the optimum employee with their ideal tasks through employment and human resource management. Thus, job crafting becomes imperative.

Although almost all employers have something in common towards goal accomplishment but they look for ways to promote a healthy and engaged workforce. This is because a healthy and engaged workforce tends to perform better, have higher levels of productivity and they are generally happier in their roles as well as get committed to the organization. Employees with negative feelings of well-being and low engagement tend to bring down company culture and profitability, counterproductive work behavior, and lack of organizational citizenship behaviour (Peral and Geldenhuys 2020). However, most employers are faced with the challenge of getting the ideal person to perform the required tasks within the organization. Often times, certain individuals are saddled with responsibilities which they consider too difficult to undertake thereby leading to poor and inefficient performance. Such employees are considered misfits for such jobs due to the skills gap.

Therefore, there is need to either replace the individual or redesign the job characteristics. Replacing the individual might be quite unachievable because of social, demographic, legal as well as economic constraints. Generally speaking, there is a need to create an environment for the employee to better adjust to his roles and duties without deviating from the organization's set goals and objectives through task and relational crafting.

Hence, the question of whether job crafting improves or worsen employees performance is still worthy of further research. It is against this backdrop that this study attempts to access the influence of job crafting vis-à-vis employees' performance in the Nigerian telecommunication industry.

However, the specific objectives of the study were to evaluate the influence of task crafting on employees' task performance and to determine the relationship between relational crafting and organizational citizenship behavior drawing insights from workers of MTN Nigeria PLC.

Literature Review

This section examines the works of authors and scholars that are related to the study. The review of these works is therefore presented under the following sub-headings: Conceptual review, theoretical review and empirical review of previous studies.

Conceptual Review

Job Crafting

Wrzesniewski and Dutton (2001) refer to job crafting as "the actions, employees take to shape, mold, and redefine their jobs" (p. 180). It is often believed that employees can be motivated through the design of their job but since employees working in contemporary organizations likely has at least some latitude to modify their jobs (Oldham and Hackman 2010). Therefore, there is increasing interest in the way employees influence or shape their own jobs. The process of shaping jobs so that tasks and social interactions better suit an individual's needs, abilities, and preferences has been called job crafting (Wrzesniewski and Dutton 2001).

Job crafting is conceptualized as the changes employees make to balance their job demands and job resources with their personal abilities and needs (Tims et al. 2012). Job crafting is a proactive behavior, in that individuals take an active role in their approach towards their work, initiate future-oriented actions, and create favorable conditions (Li et al. 2018, Bindl and Parker 2011, Crant 2000, Grant and Ashford 2008). Employees can change previously constructed job roles by changing their tasks and social interaction on the job so as to change work meaning and work identity (Bohnlein and Baum 2020, Wrzesniewski and Dutton 2001).

Wrzesniewski and Dutton (2001) identified three key job crafting activities namely; task crafting, relational crafting, and cognitive crafting.

Task crafting: Task crafting is concerned with how employees actively mould their job tasks, changing the scope of the tasks, and by changing the means being used in the accomplishment of tasks. According to Peral and Baum (2020) task crafting is the process of making work more meaningful by employees through the changing of the amount or type of work that employees do.

Relational crafting: Relational crafting has to do with the change in the quality and quantity of social interaction at work, interpersonal relationship and teamwork among others. This is when an employee change work situation or structure as a result of deciding how he or she interacts with colleagues (Peral and Geldenhuys 2020).

Cognitive crafting: Cognitive crafting centers on reframing the employee's perception of their job and changing the employee's cognitive representation of the job. That is, this occurs as a result of workers changing personal perspective about their work.

In line with Wrzesniewski and Dutton (2001), Tims et al. (2012), emphasized that job holders initiate a bottom-up redesign. This implies that the crafting

behavior of changing job demands can be linked to task crafting while changing job resources can be linked to relational crafting (Demerouti 2014). Although these two approaches seem similar, but both conceptualizations view job crafting from varying perspectives. Tims et al. (2012) built their conceptualization on the job demand-resources model (JD-R) and propose that individuals strive for a more meaningful, suitable, engaging, and satisfying job, but also for the protection of their own health, that is, actively coping with job stress.

To Wrzesniewski and Dutton (2001), job crafting is conceptualized as individuals aligning their work with their individual needs and values to find personal meaning that is the main target of job crafting is one self. It is worthy to mention at this juncture that the term job crafting emerged from job design theory. The traditional form of job design is the prerogative of the manager who designs jobs for employees in a top-down manner. However, the contemporary worker initiates proactive changes to their jobs rather than remain as passive recipients of job functions.

Employee Performance

Employee performance is highly valuable because it contributes to the organization's technical core (Borman and Motowidlo 1997). Employees' performances have usually been measured in terms of job performance which is multi-dimensional (Austin and Vilanova 1992). Several behaviors of the employees have an impact on their performance. These behaviors include organizational citizenship or altruism as well as counterproductive work behavior (CWB) (Dalal 2005, Staufenbiel and Hartz 2000). These behaviors are very important as they serve as catalysts for tasks activities and processes.

Rotundo and Sackett (2002) have suggested that there are three broad performance domains; task performance, organizational citizenship behavior or altruism and counterproductive work behavior (CWB).

Task performance: These are all behaviors and outcomes that directly serve the purpose of the organization.

Organizational citizen behavior or altruism: This is a discretionary behavior on the part of an employee that is believed to directly promote the effective functioning of an organization without necessarily directly influencing an employees' productivity (Genty et al. 2017, Staufenbiel and Hartz 2000, MacKenzie et al. 1991). Altruism goes beyond the content of the formal job description which improves organizational effectiveness.

Counterproductive work behavior (CWB): This is an intentional employee's behavior that is harmful to the legitimate interest of an organization (Gruys and Sackett 2003).

In essence, the general contribution of an employee to the organization can be assessed using the above three instruments.

Theoretical Review

Wrzesniewski (2016) claimed that "the three types of job crafting are not mutually exclusive, and job crafters may exercise any combination of the three".

Wrzesniewski and Dutton (2001) illustrated the phenomenon of job crafting and built their theoretical framework mainly on the basis of qualitative studies. In alignment with the position of Wrzesniewski and Dutton (2001), Tims et al. (2012) emphasized that job holders initiate a bottom-up redesign.

Demerouti (2014) therefore stated that the crafting behavior of changing job demands can be linked to task crafting while the changing of job resources can be linked to relational crafting. For clarity seek, this study adopted job demands resource theory developed by Bakker and Demerouti (2007). This is because job resources refer to physical, psychological, social or organizational aspects of the job that are either/or stimulate personal growth, learning and development. This in turn will transcend to employees performance.

Due to the diverse end products of modern labour, it is obvious that working conditions can differ from one organization to the other. In spite of these organizational differences, Job-demands Resources theory according to Bakker and Demerouti (2007) proposes that all job resources characteristics can be classified into two main categories, i.e., job demands and job resources which have been described to have unique properties and predictive value.

Job -demands are the aspects of work that require physical and cognitive efforts of the job holder. It involves the categories of jobs that cost energy like workload, complex tasks and conflicts. However, job demands can be sub-divided into challenge demands (which entail workload and complexity) and hindrance demands (which involve conflict). While challenge demands help workers to perform well, hindrance demands on the other hand undermine performance.

Job resources are the aspects of work that help employees to deal with job demands and achieve their goals. Job resources include such elements as social support, performance feedback, etc. Both job demands and job resources have unique and independent effects on employee well-being, which in turn reflects on job performance. Employees' exposure to daily workload may transform into chronic overload over a long time period, which often leads to physical health problems while job resources initiates a motivational process.

Thus, job resources influences motivation when job demands are high. Job holders often rely on autonomy, skill variety, performance feedback and task identity when the job demands become challenging. Therefore, job resources are particularly useful and motivating when needed. Job characteristics are distinguished in demands and resources (Bakker and Demerouti 2007). In order word job demands refers to "physical, psychological, social, or organizational aspects of the job that require sustained physical and/or psychological (Cognitive and emotional) effort or skills and are therefore associated with certain physiological and/or psychological costs."

Review of Previous Empirical Studies

The relationship between job crafting and job performance has been examined in several studies ranging from qualitative studies to quantitative studies. From these studies, it appears that job crafting mainly has a positive relationship with job performance based on the arguments that crafting one's job demands and

job resources may lead to work engagement and job performance. It is expected that work engagement may mediate the relationship between job crafting and job performance (Demerouti et al. 2014). In previous numerous empirical studies, some researchers have been able to identify that employee job crafting behavior differs due to personal factors and environmental factors (Bohnelein and Baum, 2020, Peral and Geldenhuys 2020, Li et al. 2018, Peng 2018, Ogbuanya and Chukwuedo 2017, Niessen et al. 2016, Vogt et al. 2015, Wrzesniewski and Dutton 2001).

Wrzesniewski and Dutton (2001) argue that discretion, decision latitude and job autonomy in work has strong predictive effect on job crafting, but tight job monitoring may hinder job crafting. In essence, they concluded that a supportive organizational climate helps employees to generate positive working attitude and behavior. Therefore, Wrzesniewski and Dutton established that reasonable degree of job autonomy and independence is required to enhance job crafting behaviour.

Niessen et al. (2016) focus on antecedents of job crafting, the development and validation of a job crafting scale. In the first study (N=466), an exploratory factor analysis with one half of the sample (n=233) and a confirmatory factor analysis with the other half (n=233) supported a three-dimensional structure of job crafting (task crafting, relational crafting and cognitive crafting), and convergent as well as discriminant validity of job crafting in relation to personal initiative and organizational citizenship behavior. In Study 2 (N=118), Niessen et al. (2016) cross-validated the measure and demonstrated that job crafting was related to, yet distinct from taking charge. It was discovered that an increase in job crafting at Time 2 was predicted by need for positive self-image (Time 1), as well as by work experience (Time 1).

The most recent work in Nigeria on job crafting and performance was the study conducted by Ogbuanya and Chukwuedo (2017). The study investigated the multiple mediating roles of work engagement and work commitment in the job crafting-job satisfaction relationship. Using bootstrap method for 247 electrical/electronic technology education lecturers' participants in Nigeria universities, the study found that job crafting has positive significant prediction of work engagement, work commitment and job satisfaction. Similarly, the path analysis results revealed that work engagement and work commitment has full mediation on the job crafting-satisfaction relationship.

Li et al. (2018) examined the relationship between proactive personality and creative performance using job crafting as a mediator. The study adopted longitudinal research design with 346 employees and their supervisors in 27 high technology firms in China. In the study it was found that proactive personality was positively related to creative performance while job crafting mediated this relationship. However, an indirect effect of proactive personality on creative performance through job crafting was significant when high-involvement work system was low but not high.

In a study conducted by Bohnelein and Baum (2020) using meta-analytic technique, 20,547 participants were used to measure the effects of job crafting on individual in-role and extra-role performance of worker. The study found that promotion-oriented job crafting associated with increase well-being and both in-

role and extra-role performance. Meanwhile prevention-oriented crafting yielded partially non-significant relationships with both performance outcomes.

Peral and Geldenhuys (2020) examined the indirect relationship between personality and performance through job crafting. Using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) to investigate 580 sample of South African working individuals found that the 'Big five' personality traits indirectly influenced job performance such as in-role behavior, organizational citizenship behavior through job crafting as a mediator.

Methodology

This research makes use of a survey design and analysis based on primary data generated through a structured questionnaire administered to the respondents. The survey research method was most appropriate because the researcher has no control of the variables as well as the outcome. In addition, questionnaire was chosen over other method of data collection due to the fact that it is a group of scales put together in order to generate responses to questions pertaining to every aspect of the entire research problem. Thus, the survey objective of this study is that it was pre-planned and structured.

The targeted population of this study is three hundred and fifty (350) employees which consist of both temporary and permanent staff of MTN Nigeria PLC, Lagos. Taro Yamane's statistical formula was applied to get a sample size of 187 participants use in the study.

The sampling technique used in this study is the simple random sampling as there is no discrimination between senior and junior staff of the organization. Simple random sampling refers to a variety of selection techniques in which sample members are selected by chance, but with a known probability of selection. Therefore, all employees of the organization have equal chance of participating in the process. In order to get better and relevant data, structured questionnaire was constructed to provide answers to the research questions raised in the study. The study adopted instrument developed by Niessen et al. (2016) to measure the independent variables while research instrument designed by Li et al. (2018) as well as Peral and Geldenhuys (2020) were adapted with little modification to measure the dependent variables. The questionnaire was divided into two sections which consist of section A that are Bio- data of the question and section B which is the operational data. The questionnaire made up of twenty (20) items from which the respondent is expected to choose the option he/she consider suitable for him by ticking appropriately using 5-likert scale.

The questionnaire was validated through a critical review by expert in psychometric while a pilot study was conducted on 20 employees of Global telecommunication as respondents. This is to know their understanding and interpretation of the questions in order to ensure that such questions bear some meaning. The comments and/or queries raised by those respondents were used to fine-tune the questionnaires. The instrument was further tested using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) to establish its reliability. The reported

Cronbach Alpha is more than 0.7 benchmark thresholds indicating that there was a high level of internal consistency for the questions in the questionnaires (Li 2015). This implies that the instrument is reliable, therefore, can be used for further analysis.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

This part presents the descriptive statistics of data used for the study. The data table used here is to present the data and analyses it by using frequencies and percentages. Pearson product moment correlation and regression analysis was adopted to examine the degree of the relationship that exist between two variables and to explain the data in relation to the effect of independent variables on the dependent variables.

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This section provides demographic information of the respondents of the study. The characteristics include; age, gender, level of educational qualifications, years of working experience and marital status.

Table 1. Respondents Demographic Characteristics

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age Group		
Below 20 years	9	4.8
20–30 years	81	43.3
31–40 years	77	41.2
41 years & above	20	10.7
Gender		
Male	102	54.5
Female	85	45.5
Level of Education		
Primary School	2	1.1
Secondary School Certificate	20	10.7
Vocational Education	49	26.2
Bachelor's Degree/HND	114	61.0
Others	2	1.1
Working Experience		
Below 5 years	79	42.2
5–10 years	79	42.2
11–20 years	20	10.7
20 years & above	9	4.8
Marital Status		
Single	66	35.3
Married	102	54.5
Divorced	13	7.0
Widow/widower	6	3.2

Source: Author 2020.

Employees were asked to indicate their gender. Table 1 revealed that 54.5% of the respondents were male while 45.5% of the respondents were female. The findings indicated that there is a gradual paradigm shift from the concentration of females in the telecommunications industry to create a balance between the two genders and this made the number of male respondents to exceed their female counterparts by 9%.

Similarly, 9 (4.8%) of the respondents falls within the age bracket of less than 20years, while 81 (43.3%) of the respondents falls within the age bracket of 20–30years, 77 (41.2%) of the respondents falls within the 31-40years and 20 (10.7%) of the respondents falls within the age bracket of 41years and above. This analysis revealed that most of the respondents were within the age bracket of 20–30years. MTN Nigeria PLC adopts the recruitment of young graduates due to the flexibility of the job tasks. Majority of the respondents who are less than 30years of age are more likely to perform actively than the older counterparts.

Two (1.1%) of the respondents falls within the Primary Education category, 20 (10.7%) of the respondents had Secondary Education, 49 (26.2%) had vocational education, 114 (61%) were BSc/HND holders and 2 (1.1%) had either OND or PhD. Majority of the respondents are BSc/HND holders as this is the benchmark for most job positions in the organization. Similarly, Table 1 shows that 79 (42.2%) of the respondents had less than 5 years of working experience, 79 (42.2%) had 5–10years working experience, 20 (10.7%) had 11–20years working experience and 9 (4.8%) of the respondents had 21years and above working experience. This states that majority of our respondents have been working with MTN Nigeria, Lagos for less than ten years. Due to the high concentration of the respondents who are between 20-30years of age in the organization, many of them have less than ten years of working experience in the organization.

Finally, sixty-six (35.3%) of the respondents were single, 102 (54.5%) of our respondents were married, 13 (7%) of our respondents were divorced and 6 (3.2%) of our respondents are widowed. About 102 out of the total 187 respondents are married; these are very young employees of the organization who are just forming their own families.

Hypotheses Testing

To test the hypothesis, the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation and the regression model were adopted. The reason is that the Pearson's Correlation coefficient is used to test the relationship between variables and it also helps to show the strength and direction of the correlation while regression analysis helps to explain the proportion of the influence of independent variable on the dependent variable.

Testing of Hypothesis 1

H_0 =There is no significant influence of task crafting on employees' task performance in MTN Nigeria, PLC

H_1 = There is a significant influence of task crafting on employees' task performance in MTN Nigeria, PLC.

Table 2. Regression Model Summary for Influence of Task Crafting on Employees' Task Performance

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.297 ^a	0.088	0.083	0.64230

a. Predictors: (Constant), Task Crafting

The model summary in Table 2 depicts the R-square value of the coefficient of determination, indicating a very low predictive power of 8.8%. This implies that the task crafting has the ability to determine the employees' task performance at the rate of 8.8%.

Table 3. ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	7.362	1	7.362	17.844	0.000 ^b
	Residual	76.322	185	0.413		
	Total	83.684	186			

a. Dependent Variable: Employees' Task Performance

b. Predictors: (Constant), Task Crafting

In the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) in Table 3, it also shows statistical significance at 5% confidence interval, with the p-value less than 0.05. The superscript *b* reports significant predictors of the Task Crafting and the constant. Therefore, the null hypothesis of having the predictors not different from zero or being insignificant is rejected at 0.05 levels of significance.

Table 4. Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.850	0.260		10.954	0.000
	Task Crafting	0.273	0.065	0.297	4.224	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: Employees' Task Performance

The abelled Coefficients in Table 4, checks the relevance of the independent variable (Task Crafting) on the employees' task performance in MTN Nigeria PLC. The B values represent the estimates of the model while the Beta value is used to check the predictive power of the model. From the above, the Beta value for the Task Crafting is relatively low (i.e., 29.7%), indicating a low influence on the Employees' Task Performance, with p-value less than 0.05.

The model for the influence of Task Crafting on Employees' Task Performance can be seen as:

$$Y_{\text{employees' task performance}} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{\text{Task crafting}}$$

$$Y_{\text{employees' task performance}} = 2.850 + 0.273X_{\text{Task crafting}}$$

Testing of Hypothesis 2

H₀=There is no significant relationship between relational crafting and organizational citizenship behavior in MTN Nigeria, PLC

H₂= There is a significant relationship between relational crafting and organizational citizenship behavior in MTN Nigeria, PLC

Table 5. Correlation Coefficient for Relational Crafting and Organizational Citizenship Behavior

		Relational Crafting	Organizational Citizenship Behavior
Relational Crafting	Pearson Correlation	1	0.331**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	187	187
Organizational Citizenship Behavior	Pearson Correlation	0.331**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	187	187

** Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 5 shows that relational crafting has a 0.331 correlation with organizational citizen behavior. Based on the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient, there is a significant positive relationship between relational crafting and organizational citizen behavior [Pearson's $r_p=0.331$, $n=187$, $p=0.000$]

R-value shows the direction and the strength of the correlation. The bigger the value, the more significant it is. The sign (**) indicates that there is a correlation between the variables. In this case, the Pearson product moment correlation shows a small but definite positive correlation between the variables under investigation. This means that the null hypothesis can be rejected since $p=0.000^*$. The decision criteria here is to reject null hypothesis if $p \leq 0.05$, this implies that the null hypothesis is rejected at a 95% confidence interval.

The correlation 0.331 between relational crafting and organizational citizen behavior is significant at 0.05 levels. As such, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis. This indicates that there is a significant positive relationship between relational crafting and organizational citizen behavior in MTN Nigeria PLC.

Discussion

Summary of objective 1: The summary is to prove if the research question one was answered. Research question one was to find out if there was a significant influence of task crafting on employees' task performance. The result of objective one confirms that there is a low but positive significant influence of task crafting on employees' task performance at MTN Nigeria PLC.

This finding corroborates the work of Bohnlein and Baum (2020) on the effects of job crafting on individual in-role and extra-role performance. The findings in the present study revealed that some of the employees depend on the organization's job design as a source of task performance. Therefore the research findings gave answer to the research question and the alternative hypothesis one which stated that there is a significant influence of task crafting on employees' task performance was accepted.

The result of objective two also ascertains that there is a low significant positive relationship between relational crafting and organizational citizenship behavior in MTN Nigeria PLC. This finding is in tandem with the work of Peral and Geldenhuys (2020) on the relationship between personality traits and organisation citizenship behavior through job crafting. The present findings show that employees are more productive and committed to the organization when they are working with relevant individuals on the job that allows for collaboration. Therefore, the finding gave answer to the research question and the alternative hypothesis which stated that "there is a significant relationship between relational crafting and organizational citizenship behavior" was accepted.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is hoped that this research study would provide guidance to MTN Head Office, Falomo, Lagos to improve its job crafting on employees' job performance. This is because majority of workers in MTN Head Office, Falomo, Lagos rely on the job crafting of the organization to improve their performance. From the study, it can be concluded that workers require a high degree of autonomy and independence on their jobs to perform more efficiently and effectively. Thus, other organizations can take a clue from this study finding to design job using the crafting ideology of the studied organization to enhance their employees' task performance.

Similarly, the findings indicate that most workers in MTN also depend on the interpersonal relationship as a basis for further improving their productivity. Meanwhile, workers in the organization often perform better when exposed to new individuals who can provide them with necessary skills on the job through collaboration or working as a team. In addition workers depend on their social interaction with their colleagues for effective job performance in the organization.

This study should be seen as a key step in the formulation of a transformative guide for MTN and every other organizations as well as individuals who have access to this study to indicate problematic areas in working life at their respective organizations. It is hoped that the findings of this study will aid every organization but most especially MTN, Head Office, Falomo, Lagos to continually improve their employees' job performance by providing job crafting opportunities to them especially through the provision of suitable task crafting (i.e., job design and structure) as well as relational crafting (i.e., interpersonal relationship).

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made by the researchers:

1. The organization should provide a flexible job structure for its employees so as to enable them to better perform on the job. The work schedule should not be too rigid so as to enable the employees to perform their tasks more conveniently, thereby increasing effective performance.
2. Employees should be granted with a high level of autonomy, authority and independence in performing their tasks. This in turn, will boost employees' morale thereby increasing their commitment and sense of belongingness.
3. The organization should also promote team building among the employees so that ideas and skills can be shared within the organization. Through this, the workers are able to acquire further information and knowledge that are pivotal to their task performance from their co-workers.

Finally, this study recognizes the fact that there are limitations as to the number of respondents and scope of study. Therefore, it is suggested that further studies should be conducted with a larger sample and wider scope. Furthermore, since the research study was focused on a private sector, it is also recommended that a replicated studies can also be carried out in the government/public sector as well as conducting a comparative analysis of the same topic from both sectors.

References

- Austin JT, Villanova P (1992) The criterion problem: 1917–1992. *Journal of Applied Psychology* 77(6): 836–874.
- Bakker AB, Demerouti E (2007) The job demands-resources model: state of the art. *Journal of Managerial Psychology* 22(3): 309–328.
- Bindl UK, Parker SK (2011) Proactive work behavior: forward thinking and change-oriented actions in organizations. In S Zedeck (ed.), *APA Handbook of Industrial and Organizational Psychology*. Volume 2 Selecting and Developing Members of the Organization, 567–598. Washington DC: American Psychological Association.
- Bohnelein P, Baum M (2020) Does job crafting always lead to employee well-being and performance? Meta-analytical evidence on the moderating role of societal culture. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management* (Mar): 1–39.
- Borman WC, Motowidlo SJ (1997) Task performance and contextual performance: the meaning for personnel selection research. *Human Performance* 10(2): 99–109.
- Buchner TW (2007) Performance management theory: a look from the performer's perspective with implications for HRD. *Human Resource Development International* 10(1): 59–73.
- Casio WF, Aguinis H (2014) *Applied psychology in human resource management*. Essex: Pearson Education Limited.
- Crant JM (2000) Proactive behavior in organizations. *Journal of Management* 26(3): 435–462.

- Dalal RS (2005) A meta-analysis of the relationship between organizational citizenship behavior and counter-productive work behavior. *Journal of Applied Psychology* 90(6): 1241–1255.
- Demerouti E (2014) Design your own job through job crafting. *European Psychologist* 19(4): 237–247.
- Genty KI, Fapohunda TM, Jayeoba FT, Azeez RO (2017) Workplace spirituality and organizational citizenship behavior among academics: the mediating role of normative organizational commitment. *Journal of Human Resource Management* XX(2): 48–62.
- Grant AM, Ashford SJ (2008) The dynamics of proactivity at work. *Research in Organizational Behavior* 28(1): 3–34.
- Li RYM (2015) Generation x and y's demand for homeownership in Hong Kong. *Pacific Rim Research Journal* 21(1): 15–36.
- Li H, Jin H, Chen T (2018) Linking proactive personality to creative performance: the role of job crafting and high-involvement work system. *The Journal of Creative Behaviour* 0(0): 1–15.
- Mackenzie SB, Podsakoff PM, Fetter R (1991) Organizational citizenship behavior and objective productivity is determinant of managerial evaluations of salespersons. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes* 50(1): 123–150.
- Niessen C, Wesele D, Kostova P (2016) When and why do individuals craft their jobs? The role of individual motivation and work characteristics for job crafting. *Human Relations* 69(6): 1287–1313.
- Ogbuanya TC, Chukwuedo SO (2017) Job crafting-satisfaction relationship in electrical/electronic technology programme. Do work engagement and commitment matter? *Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology* (In Press).
- Oldham GR, Hackman JR (2010) Now what it was and not what it will be: the future of job design research. *Journal of Organizational Behavior* 31(2–3): 463–479.
- Peng CY (2018) A literature review of job crafting and its related researches. *Journal of Human Resource and Sustainability Studies* 6(1): 1–7.
- Peral SL, Geldenhuys M (2020) The indirect relationship between personality and performance through job crafting behavior. *SA Journal of Industrial Psychology* 46(2): 1–12.
- Rotundo M, Sackett PR (2002) The relative importance of task, citizenship and counter-productive performance to global ratings of job performance: a policy-capturing approach. *Journal of Applied Psychology* 87(1): 66–80.
- Staufenbiel T, Hartz C (2000) Organizational citizenship behavior: Development and validation of measurement instrument. *Diagnostica* 46(2): 73–83.
- Sun S, Li T, Ma H, Li RY, Gouliamos K, Zheng J et al. (2020) Does employee quality affect corporate social responsibility? Evidence from China. *Sustainability* 12(2692): 1–19.
- Tims M, Bakker AB, Derks D (2012) Development and validation of the job crafting scale. *Journal of Vocational Behavior* 80(1): 173–186.
- Vogt H, Hakonen JJ, Brauchi R, Jenny GJ, Bauer GF (2015) The consequences of job crafting: a three-wave study. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology* 25(3): 353–362.
- Wrzesniewski A (2016) Finding positive meaning in work. In KS Cameron, JE Dutton, RE Quinn (eds.), *Positive Organizational Scholarship: Foundations of a New Discipline*, 298–308. San Francisco, CA: Berrett-Koehler.
- Wrzesniewski A, Dutton JE (2001) Crafting a job: revisioning employees as active crafters of their work. *Academy of Management Review* 26(2): 179–201.